Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S Burm ARREY'S THEATRE-2-Izeyl-8-La Tosca ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Sporting Duchess RIJOU-2-8:15-Gentleman Joe. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-An Artist's Model COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—The Cotton King. DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Countess Gucki. EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-A Woman's Reason.

AVENUE THEATRE- 8:15-The Governor of GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Chimmie Fadden GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—A Social Highwayman, GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8:15—Thrilloy, HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past, HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart of

HOTT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-Die Ueberzaehliger LYCEUM THE THE -8:15-The Benefit of the Doubt. MADISON SOUTHER GARDEN-0 a. m to 10:30 p. m.-Poultry Exabilition. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 8 Manon.

OLYMPIA THEATRE-2-8:15-Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:20-The Squire of Dames. PASTOR'S 12:30 till 11 p. m.-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Strange Adventures of Mass Brown.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8:10-Mayourneen.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Constantinople are that the reported strained relations between the Porte and the United States Government are Alexander of Servin has been betrothed to Princess Helène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. — The President of the Confederation of Switzerland will nominate an arbitrator in the Behring Sea dispute.

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CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: A free-coinage substitute for the House | for his adjudication. He might also point for | press its opinion of the matter, and even to put Tariff bill was reported from the Finance Committee: distribution of the appropriation bills was discussed. — House: The Senate substitute for the Bond bill was reported, with a motion to non-concur; the District of Col bia Appropriation bill was further debated. of Colum-

win F. Uhl, First Assistant Secretary of State. The State Senate adopted a closure rule; the Assembly passed the Insurance Retaliation bany County to elect delegates to St. Louis has been called for February 12. === The more than mere plausibility; indeed, it seems to a snug berth open for some other loyal retainer The Republican Convention in Alshortage in the Fort Stanwix Bank accounts is said to be \$275,000. - A setback was given to the Prohibition cause in Iowa by the reckless charges of the women belonging to the State associations.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Estimates of the the new Government loan, to be opened at Washington to-day, indicated that the issue would be largely oversubscribed, and that it would be a great success.

The stranded steamer St. Paul was freed from the grip of the New-Jersey sand and brought to her pier. ____ Local comment on General Harrison's letter of withdrawal from the Presidential race was that it was to be rewas held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The annual dinner of the Hamilton College Alumni Association of New-York was eaten at the Savoy. === A slight fire in the Gilsey House caused great excitement among the guests. A man was shot dead by his friend and employer, who mistook him for a burglar. == annual Poultry and Pigeon Show opened at Madison Square Garden, ==== The stock and bond markets were strong.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 30; average, 33.

The advocates of good roads in Virginia could not have done more wisely than to visit New-Jersey in quest of information on road construction and the best means of giving State aid in the work of road improvement. Yesterday was not a favorable day for the inspection of roads, still the visitors were able to see with their own eyes the advantages of a good roadbed in slushy weather. The Virginia Legislature is about to enact a road law, and will now undoubtedly incorporate in it the best features of the law which has been productive of such good results in New-Jersey.

The School bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Pavey and in the Assembly by Mr. Laimbeer has the merit of conciseness, to begin with, but that is not its only merit. It goes straight to the point, and provides for the abilition of the ward trustees and the transfer of their duties to the Board of Education, while the Board is authorized to employ such additional assistant superintendents as may be necessary. This measure, if enacted, will wipe out at one stroke the source of the principal evils in radically from the Strauss bill, whose object is previously urged have lacked the simplicity of referred to, to be his representative in the matthe present one. This aims at one important ter of his Presidential aspirations, represents mate that the standard of honor and pro-

Lexow has webbled again. He is doing it so three or four different occasions, at least, he has it. It puts the question directly. And it wants are at least as jealous of their National repute declared that the hearings on consolidation were an answer. closed, only to reopen the question a day or two later. His latest concession in this matter is to Corporation Counsel Scott, who is to have the privilege of appearing before the committee at Albany this afternoon. If he keeps on, Lexow will make the investigation fairly exhaustive, despite his fixed determination at the outset not to do so,

The Platt leaders in the State Senate yesterday forced through a closure rule which puts practically absolute power in the hands of the majority of the Committee on Rules-that is, of Senators Ellsworth and Raines. On any pending question, under this rule, debate may be summarily closed on a report from that committee, and when closure is ordered on a proposition on which there has been no debate, only two hours is to be allowed for discussion. This is the gaglaw in a most offensive form. There is no excuse for it, as the minority is small, and the rule of last year gave the majority sufficient control over debate. It is simply a plan to stifle discussion and to give Mr. Platt complete control over at least one branch of the Legislature.

It is something opposed to the ideas of inde pendence and freedom appertaining to America that the Salvation Army in this country should be subject to the orders of a central authority in England. The protest made at the meeting on Monday night against the recall of Commander Booth and his wife was an impressive one, and the expression of interest in their work must have been gratifying in the extreme to the head of the Army here. Nevertheless, Mr. and Mrs. Booth are sufficiently well-trained soldiers to obey orders without a murmur, and they have no expectation that General Booth will alter his mind. It appears that this change is only one of many on the point of being made, doubtless with the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Salvation Army. Still much feeling will be aroused among the adherents of the movement in this country, as well as in the Christian community in general, and strong reasons for the change will have to be given before it can be accepted as wise.

A QUESTION FOR GOVERNOR MORTON.

The frankness of Mr. Edward Lauterbach is to be commended, whatever may be said of his discretion. He is, by virtue of a fraudulent enrolment and illegal primaries, the president of the so-called Republican County Committee. In that capacity he addressed on Monday night the Phenix Republican Club of the XXIXth Assembly District. In the course of his address, after denouncing as traitors those members of the County Committee who do not recognize the validity of the fraudulent enrolment and illegal primaries, he "roused his heavers to enthusiasm"-according to a report of the proceedings in a newspaper which has his confidence-"by "stating that the Greater New-York bills are "sure to become laws, and that under them the "men who had failed to recognize the existence "of the majority of the county organization dur-"ing the last year will wonder if they exist when "it comes to recognition in appointment to "office." In the further course of his remarks, without attempting to outline the provisions of the bills which he and his associates have prepared and are so confident of enacting into law, he had no hesitation in assuring his hearers that one of the provisions would be for the appointment by the Governor of bipartisan commissions to govern the greater city to be created.

This is a somewhat important announcement, The candor of it falls little short of brutality. Let us see what it actually means. Mr. Lauterbach represents himself to be very close to Gov-Ministers and a number of prominent politicians. | to the somewhat significant circumstance that of charges made by several hundred well-known his offence was committed with malice aforeand influential Republicans affecting Mr. Lauter- thought. It may be charged entirely to postbach's title to the office of president of the Re- prandial inadvertence, and to the undiplomatic publican County Committee, calmly and trust- bent of his cultivated mind. However that may fully turned it over to Mr. Lauterbach himself | be, Congress is unquestionably competent to exfurther proof of his confidential relations with the Governor to the fact that he has already with Mr. Bayard to decide whether he will take been selected to supersede the Hon. Frank Hiscock as Delegate-at-Large to the St. Louis Con- ness of his services to the Government and the vention and member of the "Big Four" so called Nation, or will deem it necessary to make this DOMESTIC.—The post of Ambassador to Germany was offered to and accepted by Ed- conditions the choice of the Delegates at Large depends absolutely upon the Governor's selectine ancient and honorable grammar schools of tion. For these and perhaps other reasons Mr. Great Britain will be entitled to commiseration Lauterbach's claim to be in close and confidential on the loss of one of their most accomplished and have a basis of reason. It might also be added of the Administration. that Mr. Lauterbach has constituted himself, next to Mr. Platt, the most active leader of the | wearing the crown of martyrdom, even though

vention the only political event impending, with | could be more impertment than for him to try the nomination of Governor Morton by that con- to "bluff" that body by threatening to resign if vention the sole objective point of New-York | It dare to censure him. Such conduct on his Republicans, and no serious opposition to him from any quarter-what does this sagacious lead- since Mr. Cleveland, with arrogant condescener of the Morton forces do? Why, he "rouses his hearers to enthusiasm" by telling them that hands," there has been entirely too much Execugarded as final. - The German Charity Ball | bills will presently be passed by a Republican | tive meddling with the legislative branch of the Legislature by which the proposed Greater New- Government. The President has had his "per-York will be governed by a commission appointed by the Governor, and that under that commission "the men who have falled to recognize "the existence of the majority of the county or-"ganization during the last year will wonder "if they exist when it comes to recognition in "appointment to office." No Boss was ever more brutally candid. Tweed in his palmiest dayseven in his "What-are-you-going-to-do-about-it?" period-never approached it. It discloses a depth of degradation in political management sume the relations once held by the dictatorial that puts Tammany to the blush. Here is a | Emperor and the servile Senate of Rome. It is man occupying an official position in his party to which thousands of his party associates honestly believe he has neither right nor title calmly and unblushingly putting forth in public a statement that he and his condittors deliberately propose to force through the Legislature, under the pretence of enacting laws for the government of the greatest city on the continent, bills whose sole purpose will be to drive out of office all their opponents and replace them with their own retainers and heelers. And he "roused his hearers to enthusiasm" by assuring them that |

the event was certain! If certain, three things are involved any one of which would disgrace the Republican party, while the whole world would stamp it with the infamy which belongs to organized betrayal of principle and treachery to the people. First, the bills which Mr. Lauterbach rouses enthusiasm by promising must pass a Republican Legislature; second, they must receive Governor Morton's approval, and third, Governor Morton must have given Mr. Lauterbach the assurance that he would appoint such a commission as that our school system as now constituted. It differs gentleman describes. Are any of these things possible? We cannot ask the Legislature with to perpetuate the trustee system with all the any reasonable prospect of an answer. We can ills that it entails. Hitherto all efforts to get ask Governor Morton, and we do, whether Mr. rid of the trustees have failed, but the bills Lauterbach, who claims, for reasons already

thing, which surely ought to be secured if we him also in this declaration? On behalf of thou- priety in America is not and need not be as are to have a proper administration of our public sands of honest Republicans who look upon high as it is in England. If the former be the this programme as the basest betrayal of the case, we are willing that the British press people's trust and the culmination of politi- should stand upon its self-constructed pillory. cal villany, The Tribune asks Governor Mor- If the latter, it rests with Congress and with often that it is difficult to keep track of him. On ton whether or not he is a consenting party to the American people to show that Americans

THE ST. PAUL SAVED.

New-Jersey sand has doubtless produced a strong feeling of satisfaction everywhere, and especlally in this country, which is proud of the superb vessels which fly its flag. The American Line is justly congratulated not merely because a difficult rescue has been effected, but chiefly because no apparent injury has been done to the ship. This is a valuable proof of stanchness, though it must be admitted that, on the whole, the conditions have been singularly favorable ever since the St. Paul went aground. The operations of the wrecking companies, it is true, were unsuccessful for ten days, but at last they got just the combination of wind and tide that they needed, and in the mean time escaped every misfortune except delay. Such a storm as would have made the situation hopeless if it had not broken the ship to pieces, was an entirely probable dispensation at this time of year, and all concerned will doubtless realize that profound gratitude is far more becoming than complaints because a strong east wind did not blow sooner. The officials, of course, are not absolutely certain for the moment that the St. Paul has suffered no harm except a little loss of paint, but she came up to her pier under her own steam, and her appearance justifies their confidence.

Whether or not such an inspection of the steamship as can be made only in a drydock is found to be necessary, it is certain that there must be a searching investigation into all the circumstances of the accident. It is essential that competent authority should determine whether an error of nineteen miles as to the ship's position indicates careless or unskilful computations, the weather being taken into account. It will have to be considered also whether soundings were taken with sufficient frequency during the last few hours. The captain has made the official statement that shortly before his ship grounded seventeen fathoms of water were reported, but it is not yet positively known whether this was an error or an unrecognized proof of treacherous conditions at that point. We sincerely hope that a brave commander, who has enjoyed a high repute for skill and fidelity, will be able to show conclusively that he was not at fault.

When these questions and others of similar import have been answered it will still be proper to inquire how much has been left undone to render the sea approach to New-York reasonably safe. An effort is being made at Washington to secure the establishment of another lighthouse off Fire Island, considerably further out than the existing one. That additional safeguard is strongly recommended, and doubtless would be highly useful. But two other suggestions which may be equally deserving of conful sengoing boat should be put in service to equipment for audible signals which might be no light could penetrate, and whose fixed station would afford a basis for determining the position of a ship with more certainty than is now possible. A dense fog at sea is, and perhaps will always remain, the navigator's worst foe. but it is reasonable to suppose that something can still be done to diminish its perils.

AN AMBASSADOR IN DISTRESS.

on record its disapproval of his conduct. It rests the lesson to heart and thus enhance the useful-

While we should regret to see Mr. Bayard thus movement for the Governor's nomination at self-imposed, we must say that it is preferable that he should do so rather than ramp and rear In this state of things, with the National Con- as a would-be "bulldozer" of Congress. Nothing part would warrant immediate censure. Ever sion, complained of "having Congress on his sonal representative" in each house, and "White House pressure" has been brought to bear systematically upon legislation. "This bill mustn't "pass, because the President doesn't want it "That bill must go through, because the President wants it to." All this is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and must be repugnant to every self-respecting Representative and Senator, and to every one who does not want to see the President and Congress asbad enough for the President himself to try to dictate to a body which is his peer; but it is absolutely intolerable that every Ambassador and Consul and Thirteenth Assistant Auditor and White House understrapper should seek to play the same game. "Bulldozing" of that kind will scarcely work with the Congress of the United States. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. Bayard, with his long experience in that body and his high regard for its dignities and priv-

ileges, should think of making the attempt. Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the whole incident is to be found in the tone of the British press. We do not blame Englishmen for loving Mr. Bayard. His personality is attractive, especially in his post-prandial hours; and he has been an uncommonly good friend and faithful servant of John Bull for many years. But it is nothing less than self-stultification for Englishmen to uphold him in his ill service of his own country. They know perfectly well they would not tolerate such conduct on the part of one of their own Ministers-not for a moment. If any British Ambassador should speak as Mr. Bayard has spoken, he would be recalled in disgrace within twenty-four hours, and every respectable paper in the Kingdom would say he well deserved his fate. For English papers to say what they are now saying is either to set themselves down as hypocrites, or to inti-

as Englishmen, and that they will not, any sooner than Englishmen, condone affronts and libels put upon them by their convivial mis-The release of the St. Paul from the tenacious representatives in foreign lands. It is not Mr. Bayard's "official critics" who display "a painful want of dignity" in expressing their just opinion of his escapades. It is Mr. Bayard himself who maligns his countrymen and then cries "Don't object, or I'll resign!" and it is his friends in the British press who urge him on to such performances and applaud him in the doing of them. They may sympathize with him all they please. Their sympathy and regrets will be wasted if expended upon this country. Not yet have American dignity and self-respect been committed to British hands for guardianship.

HOW THE STATES STAND.

The silver States, properly speaking, have 33 electoral votes, being eight in number, with a population of only 2,753,595. Wyoming and North Dakota are here excluded as producing no silver, and South Dakota because it produces only \$60,000 and has far more important interests, and Texas for the same reasons. It is the little group of eight States which attempt to dictate to 96 per cent of the population, because these States have sixteen votes in the Senate. The States in which communistic passion rather than any interest in silver is the bottom of hostility to sound money are five at the North and thirteen at the South. The five Northern States have 28 electoral votes, with a population of 3.058,238, larger than the population of all the silver States west of them, but have so far recovered from the Democratic-Populist craze that in four of them-Kansas, North and South Dakota and Wyoming-the Republicans had a majority over Democrats and Populists together at the last election, while in Nebraska the Populists and the Democrats who refuse to vote with them would have had a plurality at the last election if united.

The thirteen Communist-Democratic States of the South have 142 electoral votes, with a solvency and good management, he would be population of 20,244,054, and though in some of them Republicans and Populists might have a plurality if united, there is probably not one in which the Republican party, standing squarely ciency of fire insurance capital in this State is for its convictions and principles, would expect to succeed. If there were any prospect of Republican success in a Presidential election in either, the Democrats and Populists would be not to unite. Thus we have twenty-six States, not at all united in principle or purpose, but trying to get a silver communistic victory on a freesliver lasts, and if all should be combined they have 203 electoral votes, with a population of us their assurance of indemnity against loss by 26,003,027, but in four of these States with 20 | fire, electoral votes the Republicans had a clear majority at the last election.

The phalanx of States which no silver combination can break stretches from the Atlantic sideration have been made. One is that a power- to the western border of Iowa and Minnesota, having 227 electoral votes, a clear majority of patrol the coast and give assistance to vessels the whole number being now 224, and having a in danger and distress. The other proposes an population of 34,087,107 in 1890. In every one of these States the Republican majority at the heard at a long distance through fogs such as last election was so large that, whatever might happen under some circumstances, there would be no possibility of breaking it by a Democratic silver combination. From 150,000 in Pennsylvania, the Republican majority over all Democratic and Populist votes was 73,000 in Illinois. 70,000 in New-York, 56,000 in Massachusetts. 51,000 in Michigan, 40,000 in Ohio, 39,000 in Maine, 20,000 in Wisconsin, 28,000 in Vermont, 27,000 in Iowa, 25,000 in New-Jersey, 16,000 in Mr. Bayard appears to be essaying the role | Connecticut, 15,000 in Indiana, 12,000 in Neweither of martyr or of "bulldozer"; at the present Hampsbire, 2,000 in Rhode Island and 6,000 in moment it is uncertain which. If it be the Minnesota, But besides these there are three former, well and good. Every man to his own Southern States in which Republicans have ma-Premier of Cape Colony, arrived in London, ernor Morton, if not very deep in his confidence, taste. The Ambassador has out of his own for littles over Democrats and Populists both emier of Cape Colony, arrived in London.

General Campos arrived in Madrid, and To substantiate his claim to intimate and confimouth been convicted of a serious breach of 18,000 in Maryland, 9,000 in West Virginia and accepts the amends, and all is well. was welcomed at the station by most of the dential relations with the Governor he can point propriety—to put the matter mildly—and has 1,000 in Delaware—and these three States, with not bettered his standing by his lame efforts at 17 electeral votes and 1,973,677 population, may If the st. I am second at Beigrade that King the latter, upon receiving a detailed statement explanation and excuse. There is no proof that with reason be added to the solid anti-silver trip, a fortnight hence, the fact will speak well phalanx. This gives 244 electoral votes, against

203 from all other States put together. It is conceivable that on different lines and issues Republican success in some of these States might not be certain. The object here is to make it plain to every Republican and to every Democrat that a division on the sliver issue means Republican success with absolute certainty. There is not even a decent chance to throw the election into the House, but if that were possible the present House would elect, voting by States, and to the nearly solld delegations from the eighteen States above mentioned, excluding Maryland, which is divided, the Itepublicans would add in a vote in the House the delegations from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, South and North Dakota and Wyoming, no matter how the silver people and Democrats might than the cranks. They went on coolly and Thus the silver game, which it has pleased the majority of the Democrats to play oughly tested by experience, and the result is a so obstinately, means their sure defeat, whether they can manage to absorb the silver men and the Populists, or whether the silver men absorb enough Democrats to leave that party a wreck on the sands of time.

INSURANCE RETALIATION.

The official correspondence relative to the exclusion of American life Insurance companies from Prussia, which Secretary Olney is about to send to the House of Representatives in response to a resolution, will doubtless be worth the study of Senators and Assemblymen at Albany, who are now discussing an act of retalia-The Burns bill has been advanced rather too slowly to please its energetic author, but quite fast enough, we think, for the common advantage. The propriety of carefully considering the conduct of the Prussian Government in this matter was clearly set forth in President Cleveland's annual message, and it may be entirely just and wise to adopt such a reciprocal policy as will be likely to convince the Prussian authorities of their mistake. Owing to the magnitude of the New-York interests involved this State has the strongest inducement to make an | what the Fatherland can do in providing the effort to that end, but the Burns bill ought not to be passed without a full understanding of its possible consequences.

For the sake of the argument let us concede that the requirements which have led to the withdrawal or exclusion of New-York life insurance companies from Prussla are unnecessary, vexatious and actually intolerable. It is not certain that such is the case. Indeed, it is officially asserted by the Prussian Government that nothing is exacted of American companies which is not also beneficially exacted of other foreign companies doing business in Prussia, and even of all Prussian companies; but if we accept the contrary version of the facts, it does not follow that the Burns bill is not a mischlevous and dangerous measure. For, whatever else is doubtful, it certainly confers upon the Superintendent of Insurance original and independent powers which are extremely liable to abuse, and which, as there is much reason to believe, some persons who have held that office in this State would have been entirely capable of abusing, had they possessed them. The essence of the bill is contained in this provision:

Whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of Insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this

issued to it by the said superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the Govsonable laws of such foreign country required deposits of money or securities with the Government of such country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign Government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State, until his certificate shall have been duty recognized by the Government of such duly recognized by the Government of such

It is essential to consider, in the first place, the comprehensiveness of the word "reasonable" in this paragraph, inasmuch as the Superintendent of Insurance is specifically made the sole judge of the reasonableness of the laws of a foreign country in their application to the insurance companies of this State. No sensible citizen can doubt that under the operation of our civil institutions a New-York Superintendent of Insurance is always likely to be an eager and adroit politician, while experience suggests at least a suspicion that the incumbent of that office may not invariably be incapable of contracting large extra-official obligations. The Burns bill, therefore, in this particular plainly subjects this Commonwealth to the risk of great scandal and loss. Note, furthermore, that an essential requisite for the transaction of insurance business in this State by any company organized under the laws of a foreign country is the latter's acceptance of our Superintendent's certificate to the solvency and good management of any New-York company desiring to do business in that country. And then reflect that not long ago an insurance company went to smash here with just such a certificate of recent date in its possession, but with scarcely enough assets to pay for the appointment of a receiver. This melancholy incident forcibly suggests the disastrous consequences which might follow the investment of a New-York Superintendent of Insurance with complete and exclusive powers of retaliation.

It is imperative to consider also that this bill loes not discriminate between different varieties of insurance, but comprehends all kinds in its provisions. If, for example, a New-York Superintendent of Insurance should deem the requirements of English law to be unreasonable, or should ascertain that full faith and credit had not been given to one of his certificates of not only authorized out compelled to exclude all English insurance companies from operating in New-York. That there is now a serious defivariously indicated, and especially by the multiplication of the so-called Lloyds companies and by the magnitude of the business which some even of the filmslest of them are transacting. In the light of this indisputable fact may be discerned the serious-indeed, the appallingconsequences which would follow if English companies were compelled to withdraw from

We believe that intelligent members of the Legislature who study this extremely important subject will become convinced that, if a policy of retaliation is to be adopted, its application should be guarded by far more careful restrictions than the Burns bill contains.

The proposal to consider that ill-stacred "Men-The proposal to consider that in secret session of the poetrine resolution" in secret session of the proper a bird. Senate does not go quite far enough. The proper plan is to kill the thing altogether in silence and

Lord Salisbury has won at least one great diplomatic victory. He has secured the thanks of the Sultan for his speech abandoning Armenia to her fate. It will be remembered that some weeks ago the Sultan wrote to Lord Sallsbury, asking him to relax British pressure upon Turkey. Lord Salisbury read that letter aloud at a public gathering and made merry over t at the Sultan's expense. We may now take it, doubtless, that his speech of last week was intended as an act of atmement for his cruel discourtesy on that former occasion. The Sultan

If the St. Paul is able to start

but not permanently fused with them. Since then Lord Sallsbury has spoken. How glad the Liberal Unionists must be that they made that choicel

All the cranks have been confuted by the sucess of the wrecking companies in getting the St. Paul safely off the sands. Newspaper offices all over the country and the offices of the American Line have been flooded with letters from all sorts of lunatics proposing the wildest and most fantastic schemes for saving the great vessel. But the wrecking companies were wiser calmly to apply methods which had been thormarked triumph for skill and sagacity in saving the steamship.

General Marin has followed Marshal Campos's plan, and has established another "dead line" across the island of Cuba, at Havana, General Gomez is also following his own old plan, and is breaking through that line, backward and forward, at will. And they are sending 18,000 more troops from Spain. It is a big job to subdue a people striving for liberty.

It is probably owing to the mildness of the by the formation of the Watervliet Arsenal Golf winter thus far that we have received few te- Club. Its membership consists of officers of the ports of the malicious work of the defective flue in the churches of the country. Such reports are commonly in order soon after winter sets in, or at least as soon as there is a downright cold snap lasting through Saturday and Sunday, The overheated furnace and the defective flue have, however, got down to business in Boston, and the result is the destruction of one of the oldest churches in that part of the country. It is singular that warnings and lessons of this kind have to be repeated so often,

Tamsen and Hoeber are striking examples of raw material out of which distant countries are to fashion their officials. Tamsen is continually in the midmost fire of persecution and Hoeber in the hot water of discord lashing out right and left at friend, foe and the general public, irrespective of age, sex or previous condition of servitude. He cannot even agree with the subjects he sits on in his capacity of Coroner; as to his auxiliaries and subordinates, they fly from him as the Thanes flew from Macbeth. One of them has just scuttled clear of the malignant Hoeberian influence, dropping a \$3,000 clerkship on the way. This shows that the necessity of retreat had become urgent, and to his excited imagination there is no doubt that the militant Coroner, though rather under size, was more terrible than an army with banners. No wonder the imported Skibereen orator viewed with alarm the increase of the German element "in our midst." He probably had a prophetic glimpse of Tamsen and Hoeber, one couchant and the other rampant, as usual sprawling and clawing all over the municipal heraldry, enough to awaken any and all kinds of emotion in the Skibereen or any other bosom. Nobody can tell what is to be done with them. They are where they are, and what are we going to do about it? It might not be a bad idea to shift them around, giving Hoeber the custody of the jail and Tamsen that of the corpses. It State, after a certificate of the solvency and of the jall and Tamsen that of the corpses. It good management of such company has been might improve both branches of the service

PERSONAL.

In the opinion of "The Brooklyn Eagle," young Mr. McDowell, the Boston composer, has done a "sensible thing" in putting his expression marks in English. "Why call things by Italian and German names in an English-speaking land?" it asks. "We want to make English the tongue of the whole race of men. It is the best and clearest and most ple-turesque speech that there is, in spite of a few matters that orthographers and grammarians will correct in future centuries. Besides, on a musical programme the audience has the unusual satisfac-tion of knowing what the composer is talking about."

Sir Henry Calcraft, who died the other day, was for many years one of the best known and most popular men in the social life of London. In a sketch of his career "The St. James's Gazette" says There was a famous hangman of the name of Calcraft, and Sir Henry used to be jocularly known as the Hangman-a title he would laughingly accept. The position he held in public and social cept. The position he held in public and social life may not inaptly be indicated by recalling the chroumstance that his name was freely canvased as that of Mr. Delane's successor in the editorable of the Times. He knew nothing of journalism in its practical aspects; but he had an unrivalled knowledge of the men and affairs of his time, and it was this fact and the reputation he had acquired as a man of signal penetration and somaness of judgment that led to the association of his name with the editorship. Sir Henry had never dulled the brightness of his outlock on life by accepting the responsibilities of motrimony. He was a confirmed bachelor, who retained to middle age the gayety of youth."

The pulpit in the new meeting house of the Second Parish, of Exeter, N. H., will be a memorial of John Phillips, the founder of Phillips Academy. The cost will be defrayed by his descendants.

Dr. Ryle. Bishop of Liverpool, is the oldest prelate of the Church of England, the youngest be George Rodney Eden, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged forty-three. The oldest prelate of the Church of Ireland is Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, aged eighty-five; the youngest, Dr. Peacocke, Bishop of Meath, aged sixty. The oldest prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is Dr. Willoughby Jermyn, Bishop of Brechin and Primus, aged seventy-five; the youngest, Dr. James Robert A. Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, aged fifty-four. The Melrose (Mass.) Woman's Christian Temper-

ance Union will give a complimentary banquet to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore on February 27.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who has met many Armenians in the East, says of them: "I doubt whether they are the innocent, confiding, inoffensive Christians that the American people beleve them to be. My experience with them is that they are the sharpest, shrewdest and tricklest of they are the sharpest, sharpests, and they are the sharp people. They say in Torkey that it takes ten Jews to equal one Armenian, and five Armenians to equal one Persian in sharp business dealmas. They have many able men among them, and I doubt not that their leafers have to a certain extent femested this treuble, hooling that the Governments of Europe would interfere, and that Armena would be entirely freed from Turkish role." In regard to the Turks, he says: "I would rather trade with a Turk or a Jew in any part of the East than with a Christian I have the highest respect for Christianity, but the Christians of the East are not like us. The business men among them are to a large extent a set of sharpers, so much so that the words Oriental Christian in the minds of Eastern travellers is almost synonymous with that or thief. The Turks are as a rule, very devout. Neathy all of them read the Koran, and even the men of the better classes are careful to conform to the details of everyday Mahometan worship." all the Eastern people. They say in Turkey that

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A mother and her three daughters were divorced in one day recently in Salem, Ill.

Woman and Her Moeds.—"Woman," began the corn-fed philosopher, in his generalizing way, "is a creature of many moods."
"My wife ain't," ventured Mr. N. Peck. "She is always in the imperative."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Washington Post" the other day fell into

Name Too Severe.—'I see by this yer paper," said Tuffold knutt, who had picked up a scrap of news-paper and was blinking at it with his whiskey and watery eyes, "that they wux a banquet last night "attended by Mesars. Thompson, Styles, Perguson, Jones et al.' Ef Jones ett all an' the others ddn't git any he's a durned hawg. That's all."—(Chicago Tribune.

A "new woman" who keeps a hotel in Burns, Ore, advertises that hereafter she will not be re-sponsible for any debts contracted by her husband, as he has "left her bed and board."

"Oh how nice and warm it is in here?" said the lady in the fur cape to her friend in the cloth sarment, as the two entered the railroad ear. The door they had found shut they left wide open. Cloth Garment was about 10 take a seat, when Fur Cape interposel with: "Oh, left's not sit here; it will be cold so near the door."—(Boston Transcript.

Immanuel Baptist Church, Chicago, is to have a choir of 10 voices. It will be the largest church choir in the world, with the exception of that of the Mormon Temple, in Salt Lake City.

Ten days ago the Liberal Unionists in England decided to remain a separate, independent party, allied at present with the Conservatives, but not permanently fused with them. Since '-(Chelmati Enquirer,

Here is an extract from a recent prayer of a Boston Methodist clergyman: "Oh, Lord, look upon these bushand-tending, baby-tending women, and all these hen-pecked husbands who have been hanging on the ragged edge of hell the last seven

First Cyclist—Do you see that gentleman yonder? He holds the largest number of prizes and medals ever possessed by one man. Second Ditto-What! that fellow? He does not ook a bit like a champion.
First Ditto-It's just as I tell you, though. He is
pawnbroker, you see!—(Centralblatt für Radnet.

The directors of the Atlanta Exposition say that the deficit of the Exposition will be \$29,896 21. This amount, however, does not include the loss sustained by stockholders, bondholders and the railds It is the amount that will be lost by the

holders of the floating claims. A New Calling.—Baron—How I am to get my 'living? That is quite simple, Herr Graf. As you are aware, I have many acquaintances among the elite of the capital, and I intend to enter into an engagement with a large firm of dressmakers and militers. It will be my duty to attend during the busiest hours of the day, and in my presence the fair purchasers will feel quite ashamed to haggle about the prices, also seed—Pilegende Blätter.

Golf has been added to the sports of the Army United States Army stationed at the arsenal at West Troy. Major Isaac Arnold is the president, Captain S. E. Biant the secretary and treasurer, and Captain F E. Hobbs the mainger of the Green Committee. A course has already been laid out, and the club has joined the National Associa-

tion of Golf Cinbs. Most Extraordinary Country.—"How did this loosid place get its name?" asked the sitting Brit-

doesid place get its name?" asked the sitting Britisher.

"The night it was named," explained the Oshkosh
clizen, "they was a lot of feders drinkin' hot
Scotch. Finally they got full an' decided to name
the town 'Hot Scotch,' but by that time they was
so full that the nighest they could come to it was
'Oshkosh,' an' they let it go at that."

"Haw! 'Ow American!"—(Hartford Post.

Belgium has over 50,000 draught dogs, drawing milk and veg-table carts and other light vehicles, being generally assisted therein by the able-bodied Beigian woman, who adds to that function the auxiliary one of distributor and purveyor. There is a regular dog market, where the animals can be purchased cheaply, and they are important factors in the industry of the various towns and municipalities. They are more abundantly used in Belgium than in any other European country, local economist argues that it would be judicious to gradually substitute for them small horses and donkeys, on the ground that when the latter were worn out they would be convertible into good, merchantable sausages, while such a use of the dog encounters and obstinate and irrational local prejudice In his post-mortem manifestation he therefore goes to waste. This is a grievous reflection to the frugal counters an obstinate and irrational local prejudice. holds its own, and as it has done so during the entire historic period, it bids fair to keep up its useful activities for a while yet, at any rate.

Since the death of ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, of Chicago, a number of anecdotes concerning him have been told, especially in Washington, where he is well remembered. It is related of Lawler that on one occasion he gave the doorkeepers of the House strict instructions not to present any more cards to him, as he was greatly annoyed by callers who were taking up half his time in the lobbles. Mrs. Lawler one day approached a doorkeeper, who had held his position but a short time and who did not know her. She asked to see Congressman Lawler. "Sorry, madam," he said politely, "Mr. Lawler will see no one." "Oh, yes," said Mrs. Lawler, "he will see me. You just tell him his wife is out here." "That won't do," said the doorkeeper, "that racket is worked on members every day."—(Troy Times.